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### [1. N132-142: REUSABLE FORWARD CLOSURE SYSTEM](#)

Release Date: 04-24-2013Open Date: 05-24-2013Due Date: 06-26-2013Close Date: 06-26-2013

OBJECTIVE: Demonstrate the feasibility of a reusable forward closure that allows payload egress without producing debris or environmentally hazardous materials. Additionally, the new concepts must satisfy the requirements of the current closure system such as protecting the payload from the underwater environment and imparting minimal loads on the payload front end during launch. DESCRIPTION: B ...

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### [2. N132-143: FLEXIBLE LATERAL MISSILE SUPPORT SYSTEM](#)

Release Date: 04-24-2013Open Date: 05-24-2013Due Date: 06-26-2013Close Date: 06-26-2013

OBJECTIVE: Develop a lateral support system that is remotely operable, maintains launcher alignment, protects a launcher and payload from shock and vibration inputs while it is stowed within a missile tube environment, and is able to actively adjust to and react to a dynamic shock and vibration setting. DESCRIPTION: Currently, lateral support between the launch canister and the missile tube is ...

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### [3. N132-144: Development of Novel and Emerging Technology for the](#)

## [Enhancement of Fault Diagnostics](#)

Release Date: 04-24-2013 Open Date: 05-24-2013 Due Date: 06-26-2013 Close Date: 06-26-2013

**OBJECTIVE:** The overall objective is to develop innovative methods and tools to optimize maintenance by determining the most effective maintenance path considering history, likelihood of success for corrective actions, time constraints, and likelihood of future failures and then provide corrective action data. **DESCRIPTION:** The current submarines are using aging Inertial Navigation Systems (INS), ...

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## **4. [N132-145: Advanced Radiation Hardened Data Converter Architecture](#)**

Release Date: 04-24-2013 Open Date: 05-24-2013 Due Date: 06-26-2013 Close Date: 06-26-2013

**OBJECTIVE:** Develop an advanced radiation hardened data converter architecture which enables high speed (>25MHz) data conversion while reducing the need for multi-cycle latency and extensive active circuitry. **DESCRIPTION:** Current high speed radiation hardened and commercial analog-to-digital (ADC) and digital-to-analog (DAC) converter topologies provide 1MHz to 20MHz conversion via multi-stage p ...

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## **5. [N132-146: High Temperature Material Coatings](#)**

Release Date: 04-24-2013 Open Date: 05-24-2013 Due Date: 06-26-2013 Close Date: 06-26-2013

**OBJECTIVE:** For future solid propulsion applications, develop and evaluate refractory coatings for carbon-based substrates that will survive an oxidizing environment of 1) greater than 3200 deg F for 10 minutes and 2) greater than 5,000 deg F for 1 minute. Evaluate the mechanical properties of the coating-substrate technologies and establish proof of concept in a laboratory environment and then su ...

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## **6. [N13A-T001: Naval Platform Aero-Optic Turbulence and Mitigation Methodology](#)**

Release Date: 01-25-2013 Open Date: 02-25-2013 Due Date: 03-27-2013 Close Date: 03-27-2013

**OBJECTIVE:** Develop modeling and simulation capability to resolve negative effects of air flow pattern of naval aviation platforms such as the rotary and fixed winged aircraft. **DESCRIPTION:** Past efforts in platform aero-optic effects have emphasized the development of tool sets via Modeling and Simulation (M & S) to visualize the problem, but mitigation of the negative effects has not been at the forefront of follow-on efforts. Comparing experimental data to simulations is very important to understanding the problem and will be essential to develop mitigation techniques.

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## **7. N13A-T002: Modeling of Integrally Bladed Rotor (IBR) Blends**

Release Date: 01-25-2013 Open Date: 02-25-2013 Due Date: 03-27-2013 Close Date: 03-27-2013

OBJECTIVE: Develop and demonstrate an analytical means to predict the effect of large airfoil blends on integrally bladed rotors. DESCRIPTION: Integrally bladed rotors (IBRs) are prevalent in the fan and compressor sections of the current and emerging fleet of Department of Defense (DoD) gas turbine engines such as the F119 and F135. While IBRs have inherent weight and performance benefits, they can require more man hours to repair and therefore become more costly than rotors with removable blades.

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## **8. N13A-T003: Maneuver Prediction and Avoidance Logic For Unmanned Aircraft System (UAS) Encounters with Non-Cooperative Air Traffic**

Release Date: 01-25-2013 Open Date: 02-25-2013 Due Date: 03-27-2013 Close Date: 03-27-2013

OBJECTIVE: Develop an analytic framework and methodology to address unanticipated maneuver encounter modeling, collision risk estimation and ownship maneuver logic to support optimal operation of manned and unmanned aircraft in a complex and congested airspace. DESCRIPTION: With the widespread introduction of unmanned aircraft, the nature of the airspace will change significantly over the next 10-20 years as they are fully integrated into both segregated and non-segregated airspace.

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## **9. N13A-T005: Ultra-Wideband, Low-Power Compound Semiconductor Electro-optic Modulator**

Release Date: 01-25-2013 Open Date: 02-25-2013 Due Date: 03-27-2013 Close Date: 03-27-2013

OBJECTIVE: Develop and demonstrate a compound semiconductor external electro-optic modulator for ultra-wideband RF/analog signal transmission on aircraft DESCRIPTION: New military communications, sensing and surveillance systems require ever-faster real time acquisition and transmission of electronic signals to achieve continuous sensing of electromagnetic spectrum. For the development and utilization of such systems ultra-wide bandwidths, low power operation, immunity to interference and survival under high input signals are essential.

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## **10. N13A-T006: Low-Cost-By-Design Mid-Wave Infrared Semiconductor Surface Emitting Lasers**

Release Date: 01-25-2013 Open Date: 02-25-2013 Due Date: 03-27-2013 Close Date: 03-27-2013

**OBJECTIVE:** Develop high-power, surface-emitting semiconductor lasers or beam-combined surface-emitting laser arrays emitting at ~4.5 um range. **DESCRIPTION:** Monolithic surface-emitting (SE) semiconductor lasers hold promise for significant advantages over edge-emitting lasers in terms of both reliable operation and manufacturing cost. Device-failure modes of edge-emitting lasers that are triggered by high facet optical-power densities and/or temperatures, which, in turn, generally limit the reliable output power of edge-emitting lasers, are thus eliminated.

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